# THE DOBERMAN PINSCHER

By WILLIAM SIDNEY SCHMIDT

JUDY PUBLISHING COMPANY

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# THE DOBERMAN PINSCHER

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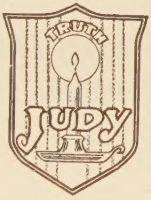
WILLIAM LEWIS JUDY

# THE DOBERMAN PINSCHER

By WILLIAM SIDNEY SCHMIDT

(With the assistance of Leah Garry in matters of translation)

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## PUBLISHER'S NOTE

WE ARE PROUD to publish "The Doberman Pinscher," by William Sidney Schmidt because we consider it the most precise, most authoritative, and most reliable of all works written on a special breed of dog.

This work should become a classic and surely it will be a boon toward the development and popularizing of the doberman pinscher breed in America.

JUDY PUBLISHING COMPANY

# Foreword

NOT MANY YEARS ago the doberman pinscher was almost unknown in this country. This is undoubtedly due to the doberman being a young breed. In pre-war days his fame had not exceeded very much the limits of his native land. Now he has conquered the world by his wonderful build and outstanding qualities.

From the time the doberman was shown as a recognized breed, up until the year the war broke out, was a period of only fifteen years. In this short time it was impossible to breed a great number as it was of the older breeds. The number of fanciers and breeders in the first few years of the doberman's existence must have been small in number. There being few fanciers of the doberman, not very many were shown.

Even so, his development was so rapid that all other breeds seem slow in comparison. Just picture to yourself the rapid development of the breed. From 1898 until 1913, only five thousand dogs were registered in the D. P. Z., while in the years 1914, 1919 and 1920 (no registrations were made during the period of the war), three thousand dogs were entered in the D. P. Z. So you can see that within a period of another three years, the development of the breed was approximately three times as great.

As a last and positive proof of the doberman's growing popularity, in the four years from 1921 to 1924, twenty-seven thousand registrations were made in the D. P. Z. By comparison with the first fifteen years of the dog's existence, statistics show that the registrations have increased nineteen times in number since 1921, and in this case figures speak louder than words.

With this great increase in numbers, there followed a great increase in fanciers and breeders. Out of the once raw product, the doberman has merged to the top by virtue of his beautiful compact body and clean trim lines. He has conquered all obstacles in his fight for recognition, and "takes the eye" of the fancier who is looking for a powerful, clean cut dog, with wonderful color, harmony and superb lines.

The doberman is in the beginning of his triumphant career in this country and without exaggeration, can be considered the dog of the future. In Europe he has proven himself as such, and it will soon be the same in this country.

The object of this book is to introduce the doberman to more dog lovers and for this reason, I shall endeavor in this book to acquaint the fanciers or breeders in this country, and all those who will become fanciers or breeders, with his outstanding character, his useful qualities, his origin and history, breeding, and the like.

Incidentals and general topics such as rearing of pups, and the like, I have not touched upon, as these points are more or less the same as in other breeds. These topics will be mentioned only where they differ from the other breeds.

In trying to describe the principles of correct breeding, type, and the like, at times I have found it quite hard to express myself clearly. I have tried to make this book as easily understood as possible, and if this book can be of any help in increasing the number of fanciers of the doberman, instructing to the novice, and showing the already established breeders a way of systematic breeding, then my goal has been attained.

WILLIAM SIDNEY SCHMIDT

Milwaukee, Wisconsin
January 1926

*CHAPTER ONE*

# Origin and History

THE DOBERMAN PINSCHER is a German-bred product. His home is the city Apolda and its vicinity, or in a broader sense, Thueringen. Although it is a young breed (not more than about thirty years since the first doberman pinscher appeared on the horizon of dogdom), you cannot be absolutely certain of its heritage.

The name was taken from a man named Dobermann, who held the various positions of night watchman, scavenger and dog catcher in the city of Apolda, at the time the breed became known. No one is in a position to state whether Dobermann had anything to do with the origin of the breed other than its name. He was a fancier of dogs and well acquainted with many breeds, although it must be doubted whether the ultimate breed, the doberman pinscher, was his goal.

His pet dog, "Schnuppe" was most certainly a bastard and had no resemblance to the Thueringen pinscher class. At that time, the dogs most desired were those of vicious character and were to be used as watchdogs and protectors for the home. Dobermann bred dogs with these traits and seemingly found a market for his product.

The opinions of the "old-timers" as to what different breeds had contributed in creating the doberman pinscher, are somewhat mixed. It is important to get the ideas of the deceased Otto Goeller, who played a leading role in the origin and history of the doberman. Goeller, who also lived in Apolda, was one of the first, if not the first man known who stood closely connected with the further development and systematic breeding of the doberman.

Probably, without his work, the breed would not be what it is today. Goeller was of the opinion that the ancestors of the doberman were the old German shepherd dog and the large variety of the black and tan, smooth-haired German pinscher (now nearly extinct). It is said that the blood of hunting dogs was also included. Other theories are that through the buying of cattle from southern Germany and Switzerland, large and powerful dogs were used to drive them northward. The blood of these dogs which probably was mostly Rottweiler or "butcher dog," was mixed with that of the Thueringen dogs.

Along with these came the blood of Great Danes, setters and Weimaranern (also hunting dogs), and those of the dachshund and smooth-haired pinscher. Goeller disregarded the theory that the black and tan terrier was connected in any way with the development up to this time, for the breed was not brought to Thueringen before 1890, at which time the new breed was introduced.

Other opinions are that the smooth-haired German pinscher and the French shepherd dog (the short-haired Beauceron or "red sock," which has the same color and markings as the doberman), and the black and tan terrier (on account of its clean black coat and rust red markings), were used in the development of the breed.

Whether the latter was included seems out of the question according to Goeller's theory. But it is a positive and proven fact that at a later date (much to the discredit of the doberman), the blood of that breed was used.

The German smooth-haired pinscher seems to predominate in the development of the breed, although the gray undercoat of the doberman proves that the shepherd must also get the credit due him.

Goeller seems to be the man who through systematic breeding with the material at hand derived the breed—the doberman pinscher. So much for the origin.

On August 27, 1899, the National Doberman Pinscher Club with its seat in Apolda was organized by Otto Goeller. The new breed, which was not as yet recognized by the leading German canine authorities, was given the name of doberman pinscher, and the first standard of the breed was issued.

In 1900, the doberman was recognized as a breed by the Commission of Delegates. At first, only black dogs with rust red, or better said, rust yellow or straw yellow markings were known. In 1901, after much argument, the other two colors, red-tan and blue-tan were recognized. The blue color, according to Goeller, comes from the introduction into the breed of the blue Dane.

Others claim that the blue color can come from the mating of black to black, without the breeding of blue. On account of limited space, I do not wish to further discuss the development of Goeller's first organization, up to the present Doberman Pinscher Society.

According to the stud book they have been breeding registered dogs about twenty-seven years. By his name of pinscher we know he has been from the beginning more pinscher than doberman. Thru systematic breeding, the pinscher expression and blood has been almost entirely eliminated, and a new breed came into existence with an individual type and expression, which has nothing in common with other breeds.

The early day doberman was low in body, head and type, coarse in coat, very full in neck, had straw yellow markings, and was undeveloped in many ways, looking more like a pinscher than a doberman. Through the introduction into the breed of the black and tan terrier, the breeders attempted to improve the dog in coat, color, markings and lines. In some respects this was not so bad, but taken on the whole, it has brought more harm to the breed than benefit. As a matter of fact the dog lost very much in character.

The reason the dog had so many friends in the short period of his existence was because of his wonderful qualties, namely, his sharpness and great watchfulness, mistrust of strangers, fidelity to his master, his keen sense of smell, coupled with an almost human brain.

INTERNATIONAL CHAMPION SIEGER BENNO V. BURGHOLZ, OWNED BY MICKBURN KENNEL, ELDORADO, ILLINOIS.
SEE PAGE FIFTY-SEVEN FOR CRITICAL REVIEW

*CHAPTER TWO*

# The Development of the Doberman Pinscher

THE BREED HAD the good luck right from the beginning to bring forth dogs with great power of transmitting their wonderful characteristics to their offspring. I wish to draw your attention to Sieger Graf Belling (197) von Thueringen, whelped June thirteenth, 1898, bred by Goswin Tischler-Apolda and for a long time in Otto Goeller's possession.

Graf Belling was one of the first, and at that time the most important stud dog. He was the sire of a great number of siegers. One of his outstanding offspring was the bitch Ulrich's Golcke von Thueringen out of siegerin Freya von Thueringen. Ulrich's most important offspring was the red sieger Hellegraf von Thueringen (172), whelped June ninth, 1904, and sired by sieger Ladgraf Sighard von Thueringen.

Hellegraf, like Graf Belling had a very prominent power of transmitting to his offspring his body and character, and luckily for the breed they were used extensively at stud. He and Graf Belling must be considered the pillars of the breed. Hellegraf had an unsurpassable build even though his jaw was light. His best offspring was the black and red sieger Lord vom Ried (249) out of Nora vom Ried.

Lord vom Ried was also used extensively at stud. In a short time his great power of transmitting to his offspring became known. He was not without faults, some of which he transmitted. For instance, his poor expression

and light jaw. His best offspring is (the probably still living) sieger Prinz Bodo von Hoernsheim (3106) out of siegerin Cilla von Hoernsheim. She was also a very prominent bitch. Bodo is (or was) an exceedingly sharp dog with an ideal body, and in every respect, one of the best-bred red dobermans. He unfortunately did not possess the

CHAMPION RED ROOF ROWDY, OWNED BY MICKBURN KENNEL, ELDORADO, ILLINOIS. SEE PAGE FIFTY-SEVEN FOR CRITICAL REVIEW

power of transmitting of his antecedents, for I have not seen any renowned offspring of his at any show.

On almost every pedigree you can find black and red champion sieger Prinz Modern von Ilm-Athen (683), whelped May twenty-third, 1909, out of Lotte von Ilm-Athen, and sired by Lux Edelblut von Ilm-Athen, a grandson of Hellegraf. He died in Holland in 1921. He was

also used extensively at stud, and like his renowned ancestors, had great body superiorities, and also the wonderful power of transmitting to his offspring, although he lacked in type of head.

As to character, he sired more bad than good. This fault is traceable to the drop of black and tan terrier blood which he possessed. It would take too long to mention all of the good dogs that were used for the promotion of the breed.

The remaining important dogs to mention are—Erbgraf Zingo von Thueringen, out of siegerin Freya von Thueringen, and sired by sieger Graf Belling. One of Zingo's best progeny was the bitch, Thina von Aprath (89), out of Thinda von Thueringen. Thina was the dam of the red sieger Fedor von Aprath (244), who also was possessed with the outstanding power of transmitting to his offspring, and he also cannot deny possession of black and tan terrier blood, for this trait worked along with the characteristics of the breed.

We must not forget the black and red sieger Moritz von Burgwall (1055) who was the sire of a number of prominent dogs.

After the World War, a new period of development began for our dogs. The good blood of the pre-war dogs was noticeable in their offspring. The breed to a certain extent had to be rebuilt again, due to the death of the great pre-war sires during the war. The breeding at war time was at a standstill and therefore, it was not known just what influence (good or bad) their offpsring would have in the further development of the breed. Fate dwelt well with the breed in this respect.

Prinz Modern, one of the last of the older generation, left in one of his best sons, sieger Edelblut von Jaegerhof (4691), a stud dog of highest quality. Although a dog of few faults, he transmitted some to his offspring, such as loose shoulders (which he himself did not possess), and it

is up to the breeders of today to eliminate these faults. Considering this, Edelblut must still be "booked" as a successful sire.

I shall not be able to mention all of his good offspring and in order to finish this chapter properly on the devel-

INTERNATIONAL CHAMPION CENTA V. RINKENBUHL, OWNED BY MICKBURN KENNEL, ELDORADO, ILLINOIS. SEE PAGE FIFTY-SEVEN FOR CRITICAL REVIEW

opment, I wish to mention that Edelblut is the father of the distinguished bitch, Asta Voss (6237). She in turn whelped two males that must be mentioned. The black and tan Troll von der Blankenburg (6344), sired by Graf Belling von Berlin (1945), and the black and tan sieger

Lux von der Blankenburg (6560), sired by Burschel von Simmenau (6238). Both animals are excellent stud dogs and of eminent powers of transmitting to their offspring. Both dogs are alive today and have helped the breed very much, and will continue to do so.

The worth of Troll is generally known, and that of Lux became known in the last few years. Lux developed slowly and was at the pinnacle of his show career at six years of age. Before this time he was used very little at stud and it was not until about two and one-half years ago that his great power of transmitting became known. In 1923 he received the German sieger title. The black and tan sieger of 1924, Artus von Thumshoehe (18601), is his son and therefore, his first great offspring.

The 1925 black and tan sieger, Alto von Sigalsburg (23417) is also his son and the 1925 black and tan siegerin, Mia von Stresow (31140), is his daughter. This gives him two champions in one year and is very important as the sieger title is awarded only once each year. I also want to mention one of Edelblut's most important sons who can be found in this country. He is Lord von der Horstburg (6389), whelped July 11, 1919. He has sired a great number of prominent dogs and therefore, as a sire he is highly recommended.

In connection with the development of the breed, something must be said about the Holland breeders. In comparison in numbers with the breeders of Germany, they were small. The Dutch, by systematic breeding have raised the breed in Holland on a par with that of Germany. Through the importation of the best specimens of the breed from Germany this was made possible. Some of the dogs imported from Germany were—champion sieger Troll vom Albtal, a grandson of Lord vom Ried, a very prominent transmitter; Carmen von Kraichgau, with the blood of the Ilm-Athen dogs (Lord vom Ried was also h r grand-

father); Edelblut vom Jaegerhof; Selma vom Jaegerhof; and her father, Prinz Modern.

In this manner the Dutch breeders developed their breed of doberman with wonderful qualities. I am pleased to show some Holland-bred products in this book. Prinz Carlo von der Koningstad, one of the most beautiful and best Holland stud dogs, is the sire of the both prominent stud dogs, Prinz Favoriet von der Koningstad and Apollo vom Schuetzeneck.

The best Holland sire is the red Urian von Grammont, out of Carmen vom Kraichgan, and sired by Edelblut vom Jaegerhof. Urian is a sire of the unsurpassable black and tan champion sieger of 1922 in Germany, Benno von Romerhof. Benno was also champion of Holland in 1923.

This concludes the chapter on the development of the doberman pinscher up until the present time.

CHAMPION FALKO V. D. STERNALLEE, OWNED BY F. DUDLEY VETTERLEIN, 1615 SPRUCE STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA. SEE PAGE FIFTY-EIGHT FOR CRITICAL REVIEW

*CHAPTER THREE*

# The Official Standard of the Doberman Pinscher

*General Appearance*:

HIS APPEARANCE IS that of a dog of good middle size with a body quite square in shape, sinewy and elegant. Build compact, muscular and powerful, for great endurance and speed. Running gear must be light and free. Temperament lively and ardent, the eye expressing intelligence and resolution.

Faults—Clumsy, heavy or greyhound-like build.

*Head*:

Dimensions must be in proper proportion to the body. It must be long and "dry" and when seen from the front or side, in its shape reminds one of a blunt wedge. Top of the head as flat as possible. Line of the forehead extending with slight depression to the ridge of the nose. Cheeks flat. Ridge of the nose straight or slightly curved. Jaws full and powerful. Lips lying close to jaw.

Faults—Strong ramshead, too strongly projecting frontal arch, and too plainly visible occipital bone. Too much offset of the forehead. Nasal ridge pointing upward. Heavy cheeks, too short or pointed jaws and greyhound-like shape of head. Jaws must not be sunken in front of eyes.

*Eyes*:

Well closed, dark and of medium size with shrewd energetic expression.

Faults—Too large, too small, prominent or light eyes.

*Ears*:

Well placed. Of medium length and clipped to a point.

Faults—Ears placed too low or badly carried.

*Teeth*:

Strongly developed. The incisors of the lower jaw must touch the inner surface of the upper incisors.

Faults—Undershot or overshot. Incisors out of line. Poor or black-brown teeth.

CHAMPION HANS V. D. STERNALLEE, OWNED BY ROBINSON KENNELS, 313 GRAND AVENUE, MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN. SEE PAGE FIFTY-EIGHT FOR CRITICAL REVIEW

*Neck*:

Sufficiently long and "dry," fitting into the picture as a whole. Slightly arched. Nape of neck well muscled.

Faults—Short, thick, or neck like that of a Great Dane. Dewlap.

*Body*:

Back short and firm. Withers clearly defined. Croup slightly rounded. Brisket full but not too broad. Chest arched and reaching deep to the elbows. Belly drawn up

and forming a beautiful curved line with the chest. Tail clipped short.

Faults—Long back, arched, or depressed, and diagonally sloping croup. Flat or barrel-shaped chest.

*Forequarters*:

Legs straight to the pasterns. Upper arms forming as nearly as may be right angles with the shoulder blade. The shoulders powerful with well-defined muscles, lying close up to the body.

Faults—Stiff or loose shoulders. Feet turning in or out. Weakness in pasterns.

*Hindquarters*:

Broad and with a a good angle in the upper section. Powerfully defined muscles. Neither let down nor too straight on hocks, viewed from behind, placed straight, turning neither in nor out.

Faults—Slender and lightly muscled hindlegs. Stiffness and stiltiness in the hindquarters.

*Paws*:

Short, well-arched and compact. Dew claws are to be removed when the tail is clipped.

Faults—Paws long, flat or not compact.

*Height at the Shoulder*:

Dogs, 58-65 centimeters (22.83 to 25.59 inches). Bitches, 55-60 centimeters (21.65 to 23.62 inches).

Faults—Too large or too small, or too heavy and massive, or too greyhound-like in general appearance.

*Hair*:

Short, hard and close lying. Gray undercoat allowed, but must nevertheless not be visible through the outer hair.

Faults—Soft or wavy hair. Feathered legs.

*Color*:

Black, brown or blue, with rust red sharply defined markings. Some white allowed on the chest.

Faults—Straw yellow, dirty, or markings lacking the sharp outline. Too much white on chest or white on the toes.

*Qualities*:

Pleasant in manner and character. Faithful, fearless, attentive and reliable watchdog. Sure defender of his master, distrustful toward strangers, possessing conspicuous power of comprehension and great capability of training. In consequence of his characteristics, physical beauty, and attractive size, an ideal house dog and escort.

INT. CH. LORD V. D. HORTSBURG, OWNED BY GEORGE H. EARLE, III., GRAYS LANE, HAVERFORD, PA. SEE PAGE FIFTY-EIGHT FOR CRITICAL REVIEW

*CHAPTER FOUR*

# Discussion of the Doberman Standard

MOST ALL STANDARDS have one and the same fault—they are too short, lacking in expression, and they do not go into minute and decisive detail. The standard acts as something dead, getting life only through illustration. In the following I wish to explain some of the essential points so that the standard may be more easily understood.

*General Appearance*:

To start with, I do not agree with the standard. In principle, the body should be square, but in reality this seldom is found. The length of the dog is usually greater than its height. The pace or trot of the dog is to be considered faulty. In reality he is a galloper.

*Head*:

This is one of the most important points of the dog, for the head influences the whole expression. In the beginning of the breed, they had the so-called "heavy heads," in which the proportion of the length to the width was as one is to six-tenths. Nowadays the length should at least be double the width or about as one is to five-tenths or one is to forty-five hundredths.

Sketch A shows us the best model head. This is as it should be. A "dry," long drawn-out head and full powerful jaw. The line of the forehead should be parallel with the line of the nose. See page thirty for sketch A.

For a model head, take notice of the picture of Angola v. Grammont. This head portrays in all points the standard

of the breed. Correct proportion of length to width of skull and the line of the nose, and the line of the forehead are exactly parallel. The forehead line dips easily into the line of the nose.

The right type of eye is correctly placed and gives the face the typical doberman expression. The ears are trimmed correctly and are carried on the head as they should be. The lips do not hang down too far. Lips that hang down spoil the type and remind one of a hunting dog.

Sketch B shows us a head where the line of the forehead and the line of the nose meet high on the forehead. This long narrow type of head is found on the Russian wolfhound and shows a pointed jaw which, by continued breeding, leads to too much overbite. The eye is not set right and the head is known as the "Roman nose type." This type is the most faulty. See page thirty for sketch B.

Sketch C shows the reverse pictures. The nose tips upwards and the lines of the forehead and nose cross at the bridge of the nose. This is also faulty and known as the "dish-faced" type. The eyes should be half round. Slit, thick, round, too deeply set, or eyes too far apart are also faulty. See page thirty for Sketch C.

*Ears*:

In regards to the ears I shall refer you to the chapter "Miscellaneous."

*Teeth*:

This will be found in the chapter on "Principles of Correct Breeding."

*Neck*:

Loose skin on the throat and neck are usually signs of old age (except when the first one is inherited) and has nothing to do with their worth as breeding stock. The neck may not be too long, too thin or too greatly arched, and must be well muscled.

SIEGERIN MOTTE V. FRIEDWALD, OWNED BY GEORGE H. EARLE, III., GRAYS LANE, HAVERFORD, PENNSYLVANIA. SEE PAGE FIFTY-EIGHT FOR CRITICAL REVIEW

*Body*:

The backs of females are usually longer than those of males, which is more of benefit to the breeding than harm. The back should not be too narrow. The loins must be wide and muscled. The hips must be sufficiently broad. A body that is too high in hindquarters is faulty.

I shall discuss the tail in the chapter "Miscellaneous." Sway or depressed back is found very often in brood bitches who have had several litters, or in bitches that were used too young. In the first case it is not detrimental because it is not transmitted to the offspring.

*Forequarters*:

By this we mean the part of the body from the withers forward including shoulders and muscular development. With loose shoulders a dog cannot have the correct gait. The same applies to shoulders which are too steep (too short). The shoulder blade and the upper arm should meet at an angle of at least ninety degrees and not more than one hundred and ten degrees. See sketch D on page thirty-one.

*Hindquarters*:

The hip bone should fall away about thirty degrees from the spinal column. The line of the upper shank (12) should be at right angles with the line of the hip bone (10). The lower shank (14) should extend under the body but not as much as on the shepherd dog. While at rest, the rear pastern should be perpendicular (18). The shank should be well-muscled and the knee (13) should be well-curved.

*Height at the Shoulder*:

A variation of one-half inch either way, above or below the standard should not be considered faulty, providing the dog is built proportionately. The maximum height for males (twenty-five and five-eighths inches) is the desired height. The maximum height for bitches (twenty-three

and five-eighths inches) should not be exceeded. A height of twenty-two and five-eighths inches is just as satisfactory.

*Hair*:

The hair must not be too fine, for as the breeding progresses this leads to thin skin and light bones, which in turn leads to weak breast and weak jaw bone.

*Color*:

The color should be velvety black, red or blue. Fawn color was barred from entry into the stud book and shows. More will be mentioned on this in another chapter.

*Qualities*:

A detailed write-up on this will be given in the chapter on "Training the Doberman Pinscher."

INTERNATIONAL CHAMPION BELLA V. STOLZENBERG, OWNED BY GEORGE H. EARLE, III., GRAYS LANE, HAVERFORD, PENNSYLVANIA. SEE PAGE FIFTY-NINE FOR CRITICAL REVIEW

*CHAPTER FIVE*

# Principles of Correct Doberman Breeding

## *THE DOBERMAN PINSCHER OF TODAY*

ANY ONE WHO has seen the picture of sieger Graf Belling and who has compared it with any other picture of a typical doberman of today, will notice at first glance the great difference. He will have to admit that the breeding from 1898 until about the close of 1920— a period of only twenty-two years— certainly produced a great change.

If we disregard the four years of the World War, during which time really no attention was given to breeding, and during which time the breeding must have shown a decline instead of an advance, I say, that any one must admit that during the remaining short eighteen years, the development of the breed must have advanced with extraordinary speed.

At such a speed it is hardly possible to breed a dog through and through, and so a person at this time cannot say that nothing can be improved upon in the breeding. In other words, we cannot say that the ideal has been reached.

In order to get a clear view as to the principles on which the breeding must be built and further developed, I shall now show in some remarks the state in which the breeding is today. Closely connected with this I shall then speak of breeding itself.

The doberman of today makes a very good impression as to the lines of the body. There is quite an advance in

this respect as compared with the early days. Also in regard to coat and markings do we find many quite perfect dogs.

Our greatest worry, however, is the great variety of heads. We cannot at this time speak of a uniform type of head, and it will take a long time until we reach this goal.

INTERNATIONAL CHAMPION PRINZ CARLO VAN DE KONINGSTADT, OWNED BY WESTPHALIA KENNELS, 450 MERRICK ROAD, LYNBROOK, LONG ISLAND, NEW YORK. SEE PAGE FIFTY-NINE FOR CRITICAL REVIEW

The heads as yet vary too much as to expression and type, as to relation of length to width, and as to shape. The ideal head must fit exactly to the general shape of the body.

A thing that I have observed in many dogs is the strongly developed forehead. How this can be eliminated and how more uniform type can be reached, I shall speak

later. Then there is the eye, which still leaves a great deal to wish for, as it usually is too light. This condition produces a hateful effect, especially in the case of the black and tan dogs.

It changes the entire expression and reminds one of the eye of a bird of prey. Also this phase I shall speak of further. There is also something wrong with the forequarters—turned out forelegs can frequently be found; likewise we still meet many dogs with loose shoulders.

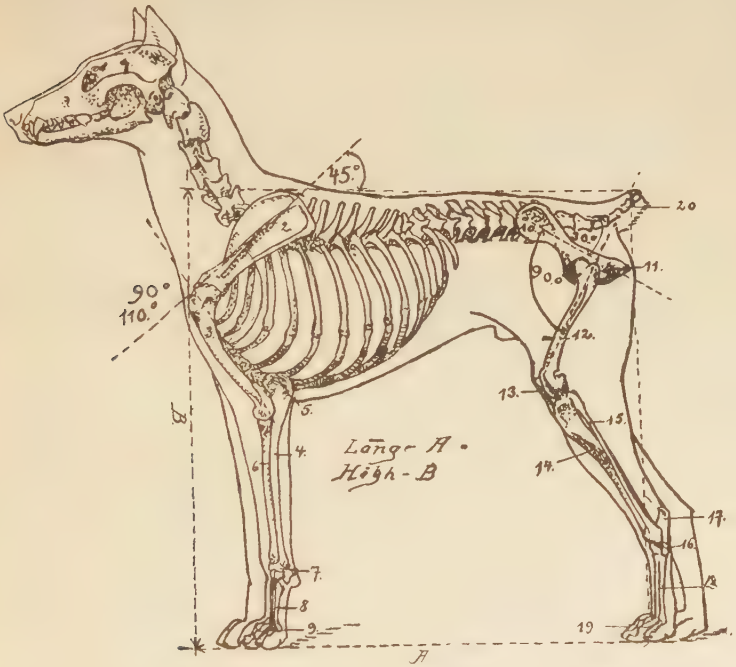
SKETCHES A, B AND C, AS DESCRIBED ON PAGES TWENTY-THREE AND TWENTY-FOUR, SHOWING TYPES OF THE DOBERMAN PINSCHER HEAD

I shall now deal with all of these points and some others on improving the breed, in order to give some well meant advice to all who are breeders and are willing to do something in the interests of good breeding. All this I do with the purpose of developing our favorite dog as perfectly as possible in the course of time.

## *BREEDING THE DOBERMAN PINSCHER*

The breeders and dog fanciers of this country are more fortunate than those in Germany. Due to the efforts of

some wealthy people of this country, it was possible to import a number of prominent dogs. In this way a foundation—and it is a good one—has been laid here for breeding. It is necessary, therefore, to use the good material at hand systematically for breeding, so that one can place great hope in the American-bred dogs, and be proud of them.




SKETCH D SHOWS THE BONE STRUCTURE OF THE DOBERMAN PINSCHER. SEE PAGE TWENTY-SIX FOR REFERENCE

I shall now, without omitting any essential points, speak of the head. Owners of bitches with narrow and pointed jaw ought to use great care in the selection of a stud, that he or his parents are not afflicted with the same faults. Of such offspring you can expect no good results. The full jaw can and must be developed. This is an easier

matter than to accomplish the other improvements in the shape of the head.

One should never choose a sire with a strongly developed forehead, when the bitch is afflicted with the same fault, or if it can be shown that the sire transmits this defect. In case of good heads, one can also expect good heads in the offspring. One should never breed to a sire with a "Roman nose," or what may still be worse, to a dog of greyhound type. Such offspring would mean an immense loss to breeding. It would set the breeding back for years.

The darker the eyes the stud and bitch have, the better it will be. The red and blue have naturally somewhat lighter eye, but the shade of the eye should always be darker than the coat of the dog. With constant breeding of red to red, red to blue, or blue to blue, the eye will become lighter as well as the coat. Temporary breeding with other colors will not harm; however, it is better to cross black with the other colors. In this way neither the coat nor the eye will become too light.

One should never use a sire with a prominent occipital bone. This is easily transmitted to the offspring and must be looked upon as a defect.

It is questionable to use dogs for breeding, in which either one or the other have a distemper bite. It may either be inherited or the result of distemper. In the first case, I should strongly advise against using such animals for breeding purposes. In the other case, I can see no harm.

The neck of the dog should not be clumsy, as the elegant bearing of the dog will become lost. One should, therefore, not use dogs with heavy necks; also such as have a loose skin on the throat should be avoided, as it may be inherited.

Of a sire I expect an anatomically correct body. A dog with a flat or pointed chest is likely to transmit this fault. One should, however, not be deceived by a great depth of chest. The chest should be of necessary width so

that the organs, such as the heart and lungs, and the like, may have the required space. This is important with the doberman as a working dog.

The back of the sire should be solid and firm; a depressed back is a defect as well as a sign of weakness. The sire's form must reveal strength. Without strength there

INTERNATIONAL CHAMPION PRINZ FAVORIET V. D. KONINGSTADT, OWNED BY H. K. MOHR, WHITE GATE KENNELS, 1000 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA SEE PAGE FORTY-NINE FOR CRITICAL REVIEW

is not the vigor necessary for the offspring. In like manner, the dog with an inherited arched back should not be used for breeding. The sire should stand high in front. This shows the regular sire type.

A bad gait can be traced back to poor body structure, and it interferes with the dog's working ability. Loose

shoulders, easily inherited and transmitted, are about the main causes for poor gait. As loose shoulders constitute a major defect in dogs, the breeding with such animals should be avoided by all means.

I demand the necessary nobility of appearance in a sire. Where there is no nobility, none can be expected in the offspring. The same holds true of coarse and too long wavy coats. Dogs with strong growth of undercoat reveal a lack of nobility. The undercoat should be visible only on the neck.

In order to avoid the development of bad forequarters in later generations (such as turned-out forelegs, soft paws, and the like), no one should use a sire having such defects for breeding purposes.

Just in regard to the forequarters there is much to be improved upon in the doberman. What has been said of the forequarters can also be expected of the hindquarters. Through anatomical faults will the steep hindquarters be caused. They should be like those described in the "Discussion of the Standard," and as can be seen on one of the sketches. Steep hindquarters are easily transmitted. Rabbit feet give a bad appearance and must be looked upon as faulty. One should try not to let them enter into breeding.

One should neither use nor breed too small nor too large animals for breeding. Neither represent the ideal of a typical dog. The markings should not be too greatly distributed. Dirty markings are also faulty.

It will be noticed that in the above I have spoken firstly about desirable sires for breeding. The bitches are naturally looked upon as the propagators of the breed, but the sires play the greater part in the further development of the breed, since the owners of bitches have the privilege of selecting a suitable sire.

A single sire has a greater offspring than an individual bitch. For this reason does the greater part in breeding lie with the sire. I wish to say to the conscientious

breeders that in breeding, only the very best is just good enough. With defective parents you cannot expect any success.

INTERNATIONAL CHAMPION SIEGER APOLLO V. SCHUETZENECK, OWNED BY DR. R. C. BAUMAN, 221 W. 34TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY. SEE PAGE FIFTY-NINE FOR CRITICAL VIEW

Thus far we have been dealing with the practical side of breeding.

The theoretical part, namely, the systematic breeding according to bloodlines, is just as essential. Science tells

us that the percentage of heredity of parents is fifty percent, and that of the grandparents tweny-five percent. Thus we see that even the grandparents exert an influence upon heredity. It is, therefore, essentially necessary that one study the pedigrees.

There may be two dogs, bodily well matched dogs, still in their bloodlines they may not fit together at all. It may sometimes happen that both dogs have the same sire for a father or the same bitch for a mother, and still the breeder would not know it if he did not study the pedigrees beforehand. Too near relationship will lead to inbreeding and can even lead to incest breeding.

This kind of breeding, however, should only be undertaken by those who are thoroughly acquainted with it, and who want to develop a certain type. The greatest care is necessary, because in such breeding, both the defects as well as the desirable traits are doubled.

I cannot urge enough the fact that all those who are interested in breeding—even those who only have one bitch—acquire the stud books which are published by the D. V. of Germany. Up to date, eleven volumes have been published. They are of great value, yes, they are absolutely essential for it is not enough that one studies only the pedigrees.

One must be able to "look behind the scenes." In the majority of cases it is possible only on studying the stud books, to tell whether two dogs to be used in breeding, harmonize as to their respective bloodlines.

Dogs that are entirely strange in bloodlines should not be used in breeding, because they would destroy the type. One ought to, as far as possible, always stay within the same bloodlines, but in such a manner as to avoid incest breeding.

If we take for example a doberman of the Holland breed and look at his pedigree or study further in detail in books on his breeding, we should find that in the fourth, fifth, or sixth generation he carries in his veins the blood

of sieger Hellegraf, or that of his son, Lord von Ried, or that of either Prinz Modern von Ilm-Athen, or Edelblut von Jaegerhof.

And if we compare the pedigree of a bitch bred in Germany or in America with that of Holland, we should find

CHAMPION KLAUS V. D. SPREE, OWNED BY WESTPHALIA KENNELS, 450 MERRICK ROAD, LYNBROOK, LONG ISLAND, NEW YORK. SEE PAGE SIXTY FOR CRITICAL REVIEW

that in most cases, some generations back the bloodlines flow together, even though it may seem as if in the first and third and fourth generations they were seemingly un-

related. Such a combination is naturally not unrelated in blood, and we say of them—"We have remained within the same bloodlines."

Not always are winners dogs the parents of high type offspring. Two animals which harmonize in blood and bodily structure can produce better results than many a prize winner that lacks in one or other point in which he should harmonize with the bitch.

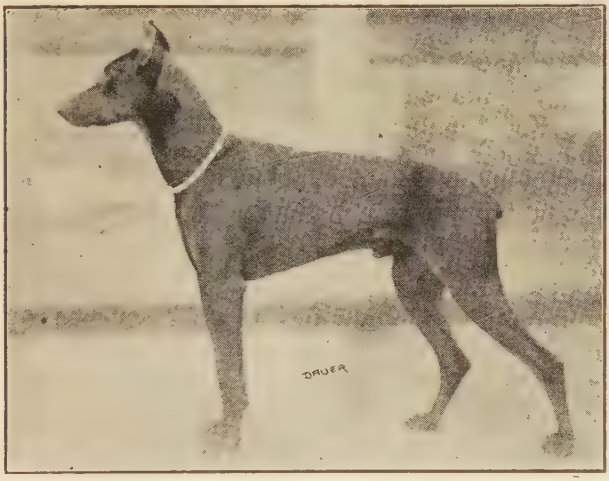
It may be of interest to mention a theory which has proven good results in breeding. It is the so-called "Bruce-Lowe" theory of breeding. According to this theory, the sire of the bitch and the grandfather of the sire from his mother's side should be one and the same dog. I have seen dogs of the finest quality that were bred according to this theory.

The above statements should not be so understood that with the elimination of defective dogs, the offspring would be perfect. If that were the case, it would be an easy matter to raise such dogs that would typify the breed. Neither should it be understood that one can breed only with perfect specimens.

It is a known fact that there are no dogs without any faults. But nevertheless, and in this sense, I wish my words understood—the conscientious breeder should try to be as careful as possible in the selection of his breeding material. Above all, he should not increase the faults and the shortcomings of his own breed by selecting of wrong breeding stock. Not the number of prizes won at dog shows, but the true harmonizing of all important points is the main issue.

The outward appearance of a dog does not reveal anything about his value in breeding and inheritance. The necessity is then at hand in judging one's breed, that one looks at the breeding value which may be transmitted to the offspring. Of this I shall speak further in the chapter "Shows and Judging."

In a later chapter I shall describe the merits of those dogs whose pictures are found in this book. In this way all those who have the intention of buying a puppy at some time will be served. They can tell what people are in possession of a good bitch. And all those who have a bitch are enabled to find out what merits the sires possess, the pictures of which you will find in this book. They can in that way draw conclusions for their own breeding.




CHAMPION DYNO V. WIESENGRUND, OWNED BY GLENN S. STAINES, 3109 WOODWARD AVENUE, DETROIT, MICHIGAN. SEE PAGE SIXTY FOR CRITICAL REVIEW

The main purpose of the pictures is to acquaint the novice with the breed by the descriptions of these pictures. Without pictures one would not get the correct idea of a typical doberman, even if the best and most detailed description were given.

A very essential point that should not be overlooked is, that with beauty and form, the character of the dog must not be neglected. Cowardly, shy, and nervous dogs should under no circumstances be tolerated for breeding.

In the chapter on "Training the Doberman Pinscher," I shall say more on the character of the dog.

Before I close this chapter, I wish to say a few words about the American-bred doberman. The body structure of the dog bred in this country is not yet what we are striving for. The dogs are nearly all too thin, and for that reason, also too light. They are also too light in bone.

On the other hand, where the dogs possess bone of the right strength, we find that the hair is too coarse. Also in musculation they lack entirely, even if we overlooked the shape of the head entirely. It has been mentioned before that this is our greatest worry, even in Germany.

It is my wish and hope that a large number of enthusiastic breeders can be found who have the good will to bring the breed to perfection through untiring energy.

*CHAPTER SIX*

# Training the Doberman Pinscher

ACCORDING TO THE standard of the breed, the doberman is medium-sized, has a muscular and powerful body, well adapted for his agility, a lively and fiery temper, and his eye shows intelligence and determination. He has other qualities which are not so noticeable.

The doberman is very much devoted to his master, has great courage and watchfulness, is incorruptible and distrustful toward strangers, seems to have an almost human brain, and has a very keen sense of smell—therefore his great qualification and use as a police dog. He exceeds the other breeds of police dogs in speed, for he ranks next to the greyhound in swiftness. (There are more varieties of police dogs in Europe).

His fine coat is no drawback to him in his use as a police dog. He has proven that he can stand wind, rain, snow and all sorts of weather conditions. On account of his short coat he is not liable to get skin diseases as are the long-haired breeds. His utility, therefore, depends upon all of these qualities.

The doberman is a born watchman of the home. This is vouched for by his great watchfulness, ability, courage, and fearlessness. Compared with other breeds of police dogs, he is not in the habit of barking unnecessarily, although he has a lively temper. Taken from all angles, he is good-natured and shows a tendency to play. This, however, in no way lowers his many other valuable qualities and characteristics.

While at play he will not neglect his watchfulness and will protect his master against attack. Yet he is peaceable. He is not inclined to bark loudly on the street, nor will he try to fight with other dogs, but goes his way. A dog that starts a fight with a doberman will do it to his sorrow, as the doberman will conquer him, no matter how large. When educated he will not eat food found on the street or handed to him by strangers.

ZOIC EDEL V. D. SPORTHOF, OWNED BY R. A. CROOKS, 6907 CRANDON AVENUE, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Without great effort he can be taught to remain at a certain place and watch objects such as an automobile, baggage, and the like. It is his nature to watch over objects. He is the best insurance against automobile theft. However, this touches upon training of the dog, which will be discussed in a later paragraph.

The doberman requires plenty of exercise on account of his lively disposition. In cities where space is limited he should be given exercise daily. If possible, let him run freely for one hour. This is of the utmost importance,

otherwise the dog will become fat, lazy, and finally sick. He will also lose his beauty.

Let this be enough as to the qualities and use of the doberman as a house dog, that is, when discussed as to his utility as a good dog within the family.

His utility as an exhibition dog will receive mention in the chapter, "Shows And Judging."

His third greatest and most important use is in training him to be used as a police dog or as a protector.

The doberman is a working dog and naturally needs

GENSO V. NIBELUNGENHORT, OWNED BY RAY F. HEERMAN, 715 N. 8TH STREET, SHEBOYGAN, WISCONSIN. SEE PAGE SIXTY FOR CRITICAL REVIEW

work. I wish to state here that it is not absolutely necessary to train every doberman to be used as a police dog.

In this country, one of his prominent abilities—his extraordinary fine sense of smell with which he is endowed, hardly comes into usefulness, because his work of trailing in large cities, is or seldom can be used. In most cases this is also true in the country, because this is the age of the automobile, consequently the dog is very seldom called upon to locate a trail.

Outside of this point of training, we must not neglect to keep up his other abilities and this can only be accomplished by giving the dog a certain amount of training. The pointer would soon lose his ability for hunting if this quality would not be practiced for generations. So it is with the doberman. He would lose his keenness and intelligence if his training is not kept up to a certain degree.

On must always bear in mind that the character is an integral part of the dog. His qualities consequently are dependent upon his character. In case he should lose part of his character, he most certainly would lose part of his good qualities or vice versa.

The dog externally looks the same and remains a doberman, but he is of a different nature and of course, his utility has become insignificant, and it is just on account of his character and usefulness that he has gained the many friends during his short period of existence.

It is worth considering that the dobermans bred twenty-five years ago could not lay claim to great bodily beauty or form.

The exceedingly quick development of the breed was due only to the character and quality conditioned by it.

If we combine high-bred beauty with utility, we are able to bring forth an ideal, which we should all try to attain.

It should be the duty of every doberman owner, if he does not wish to have his dog trained, at least to teach him the essentials of obedience and attack for the welfare of himself and others. Obedience is the A B C of training a dog.

I do not intend to spend any length of time on methods of training, or describe how one may train his dog for police work as a protector.

Every owner of a doberman should be in possession of such a book. Should one feel competent enough, he may train his dog himself. However, one can only train his dog

when he has the room and the time. One must be free from nervousness, as this condition is easily transferred to the dog. He must have patience. Training must be done regularly and at a set time. Even the best dog will forget his training if it is neglected.

It surely is not necessary to practice very day with a once-trained dog, but at least one hour a week, otherwise he will forget his training.

INTERNATIONAL CHAMPION PRINZESSIN ELFRIEDA V. D. KONIGSTADT, OWNED BY H. K. MOHR, WHITE GATE KENNELS, 1000 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA. SEE PAGE SIXTY-ONE FOR CRITICAL REVIEW

Only in rare cases may it become necessary to teach the doberman sharpness and watchfulness. These qualities he has in his nature. He should by all means be taught to mistrust strangers whenever this quality is lacking.

You cannot be cautioned enough never to use a whip or stick, in other words, never to hit the dog while in training, and everyone will notice with satisfaction with what

pleasure and attention the dog will complete his exercises.

The execution of exercises should not depend on fear. A friendly relation should exist between trainer and dog. It is best for the same person always to feed the dog, and so much sooner will he refuse food from strangers or pick it up on the street. This is a very important point, because many a valuable dog has been lost through eating poisoned meat.

Do not try jumping exercises with a doberman before he is ten months or a year of age. Early jumping or climbing has a harmful effect on the forequarters. It is also advisable to make the dog "gun proof." This can easily be found in books on this subject.

One can undertake obedience exercises with the dog on the street. At first select the uncrowded streets, and later on the more travelled, so as to get him acquainted to crowds and have nothing disturb him. Also patience with him in the dark.

It would be well if public field trials were held from time to time in this country at different places, as they do in Europe, not so much for the purpose of giving the dog regular training as service dogs, but above all for preserving his natural talents, namely, keenness and intelligence. Prizes should be given out at such trials and the results of these published in the dog magazines. Such trials would surely aid in making more new friends for breeding than the timid beauty dogs.

In conclusion I would like to say that owners and breeders should take care that the qualities of this breed, which the puppies at birth bring into this world, are not spoiled through faulty education and kennel management, which causes the dog to become stupid.

Let everyone help to uplift the characteristics of the doberman pinscher by systematic training and natural selection. A dog that is timid will not be liable to gain friends even though he were beautiful.

*CHAPTER SEVEN*

# Shows and Judging

BEING A MEMBER of a specialty club, reading the standard of the breed, reading of literature, or to view one's own dogs, is not sufficient to give one a clear understanding of the breed as it should be.

To gain knowledge of one's breed, he must compare his dogs with other specimens of the same bred, living great distances apart; this medium of comparison cannot always be carried out, whereas shows are any breed's greatest promotors. I do not have to go into detail on the aim and value of shows, because all fanciers and breeders know the worth of good shows, especially the breeders.

As a general rule, only the best specimens of a breed should be shown. With our doberman fanciers this will not be possible within the next few years, for the breed is still in its infancy on this continent and the number of doberman breeders and fanciers are not widely distributed, and principally because intimate knowledge of the breed is not yet at hand.

This situation can bring no harm. In the history of dog breeding it has been shown that very few only are in possession of extraordinary dogs. For this reason, any breeder with dobermans should take his dogs to the shows to compare them with other representatives of the breed. The judge's decision will teach him why one dog is the winner, another the reserve winner, and the like. Through this th exhibitor can learn most. As time goes on, through the repeated comparison with other dogs, he can gain valuable knowledge profitable for the welfare of the breed. The

American fanciers and breeders especially need this. The more dobermans shown, the more fanciers they will gain.

Many who are interested in the breed but are not yet in possession of a doberman will try then to purchase one. They in turn will sing his praise and bring him many new followers. After the exhibitors can make use of the knowledge gained, they can pick out at the shows a sire who will mate best with their bitch.

The personal inspection of a dog is more valuable than anything else. As was mentioned in one of the foregoing chapters, it is no proven fact that the winner sires the best offspring. His appearance alone is not proof of his ability to transmit to his offspring. A dog who places second or third in his class may prove a better sire for a certain bitch. The best stud is the one who will bring the best offspring mated to a certain bitch.

In the show catalogs, you will find the parents of all the entries listed. This will also help in the selection of a good sire.

The exhibitor should enter his dog in plenty of time and in the right classes, so as to save the superintendent overwork and unpleasantness. Only dogs in the best of condtion should be shown. The coat should be clean and the body should look in the pink of condition. Judges' decisions are often influenced by the above.

The practice of dyeing of certain spots in the coat is fraudulent and should be condemned. The exhibitor can hide many an unimportant fault in his dog by clever handling. This is not considered fraud. It is the judge's business to detect all of these faults. The doberman does not show to good advantage on a short leash. A leash at least one yard long should be used.

As far as judging a doberman is concerned, it is still in its infancy. This is also to be expected. The doberman is a dog that has nothing in common with any other breed, and must therefore be judged as an individual breed.

The "Discussion of the Standard" and the sketches and pictures in this book should be of value in the judging of the breed.

We have very good and also very bad dobermans in this country. The judges are the spiritual conductors of the breed. It is their duty to designate the inferiors, elevate those that are superior, and by their placings, bring the breed to a high standard.

ANGOLA VOM GRAMMONT, OWNED BY H. K. MOHR, WHITE GATE KENNELS, 1000 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA. SEE PAGE SIXTY-ONE FOR CRITICAL REVIEW

Therefore, the judging of the doberman at the shows should be uniform and according to the standard. Breeders and judges must feel themselves bound to the present standard of the doberman, which means that they must breed and judge accordingly. We must work toward the keeping and ennobling the breed type.

In connection herewith I find cause to discuss two points which will probably be subject to contradiction, but it is done with the best of intentions and for the good of the breed. If in the following I make comparisons with our methods and those of Europe, they should not be taken up that I consider those of Europe better. I mention them merely from a point of interest.

In Europe the judges are required to publish their show reports. In these reports the names of all judged dogs are given with their stud book number, their parents, faults, good points, and rating.

In this manner it is possible for every breeder to follow the standard of the breed, the quality of the entries and their breed value. This is of an immense value for breeding. In this country the proceedings are all together different because there is not a special judge for every breed as there is in Eurpoe.

In this country it incurs too much expense to have a special judge for every breed, and it is also too much work for an "all-rounder" to give a detailed report of each dog judged. It would be good practice, however, for those who occasionally judge dobermans as special judges, to give a detailed show report in one of the dog magazines. This would be of great help for those who cannot attend the dog shows.

One other essential point is to give each dog a rating. It means nothing when you say a dog was winners in the open class at a certain show. If a rating was given, you could easily see just how good the winner was. He may only deserve the rating of "good," and therefore should not

be used for breeding. The same applies to champions. To my way of thinking, this system would work out well for the breed.

The German Doberman Verein awards the sieger title only once a year, to the best black and red male and female, and to the best other colored male and female. Requirements for winning the sieger title are—the dog must be eighteen months of age and have a rating of excellent. In this way they avoid giving the sieger title to an undevloped dog or to one that is not a typical representative of the breed.

In this country the champions I have seen up-to-date would probably only get the rating of "very good" or "good" in Germany, and therefore they are very seldom typical dogs or good representatives of their breed. One must expect that a champion is near the ideal type, otherwise he cannot be a champion. (Naturally I do not mean the imported champions of Germany and Holland or noted prize winners. These dogs deserve the American championship).

The breeders send their bitches to the champion and then are very disappointed in the offspring. This is the inevitable result.

A dog who was never a winner in an open class but who received the rating of excellent from several judges, has proven to all that he is an excellent representative of the breed and should be used for breeding. A champion without a rating proves neither one nor the other.

Steps should be taken whereas only dogs with the rating of excellent could become champions in this country. This would be to the advantage of every breed.

*CHAPTER EIGHT*

# Care of the Doberman

THE EARS AND tail of the doberman should be trimmed. This is very important because an untrimmed dog is out of the standard and is barred from dog shows.

The best time for trimming the tail is at the age of eight days. One day more or less makes little difference. The Holland breeders oftentimes trim the tails off completely, but it is advisable to leave some because the dog needs a rudder when walking or running. Do not cut shorter than one-fourth inch at eight days of age.

For esthetic reasons the tail should not be longer than about two inches on a grown dog. He who is not experienced should have the tails cut by a veterinarian or some other expert, for more puppies have lost their lives through the trimming of tails than through the trimming of ears.

One should not be astonished if in a litter they should find one or more puppies with short tails or apparently without any tails. These are so-called "mutz" or "stump tails." These tails are shortened through nature. These tails are even given preference. In the tail is short but not short enough it must naturally be trimmd.

In regards to trimming ears, it is not very easily explained in words. One must have seen it done to understand it. I have not the space to give to detailed description of the trimming of ears and their care afterward. Under all circumstances ears should be trimmed only by experienced men, for only the correct cut ear gives the dog the right expression and appearance. It may not be cut

away too much nor too little. The essential point is to get ears that stand correctly. If the ears, when trimmed young, do not stand, it is because of faulty trimming, poor care afterward, or nature would not allow it.

CHAMPION ASTA V. HINDENDORF, OWNED BY ALGONTONUTE KENNELS, DR. AND MRS. H. GARRY, 1628—1/2 WALNUT STREET, MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN. SEE PAGE SIXTY-ONE FOR CRITICAL REVIEW

The best time for trimming the ears is from ten to twelve weeks. Before ten weeks the ear muscle is too soft yet and oftentimes has not the necessary strength to hold the ear up. I do not see any reason to wait over twelve weeks, for then the puppy must go through unnecessary pain or be anaesthetized and the healing process is disagreeable.

From some sources it is claimed that trimming is a tormenting process. If performed by an expert it cannot be designated as such. The trimming of ears does not cause the puppy any more pain than it would cause a human being to have a tooth pulled by an expert dentist.

The doberman does not need special bodily care. He should be groomed daily with a comb and hard brush for three or more minutes, a bath once per month, not too much but nourishing food and enough exercise should suffice to keep a dog in good health and condition. Do not feed meat exclusively because it causes skin diseases.

Use a steel bristled brush to clean the coat and rub down with a wool cloth to take off all the dirt brought to the surface. If the dog gets the proper care at all times, no special care in grooming is needed by the doberman pinscher.

The doberman should not be particular about what food he gets and table scraps should be sufficient. A grown dog should be fed only once a day. If in a kennel where you have a number of dogs, a good feed can consist of two-thirds oats, rice or legumes, and one-third meat. For the prevention of any deformities of the jaw, too hard bones should not be given—soft veal bones are preferable.

The kennel should have long runways and a place where the dog can find protection from strong sunlight. When one has puppies in the kennel, be sure that they have a hard even floor to exercise on because a hard floor tends to give them strength in legs, feet and body. Too soft or uneven floor is oftentimes the cause of weak turned-out feet, splay feet, too long paws, loose shoulders, poor angulation, depressed back and consequently a faulty gait.

Even though precautions are taken against the above faults, one should not be satisfied. Be careful in handling that you do not cause the dog to become timid. When puppies their physical condition is still weak and undeveloped.

Fawn colored pups are sometimes whelped. It is a tragic fate that this color has experienced. They cannot be registered or shown anywhere. At the judges' conference on May eighth, 1921, at Munich, the complete exclusion of this color from shows and the stud book was decided upon.

The reason for barring the fawn colored pups was because nearly all had light colored or so-called "glass eyes" and were very harmful to the breed. It is desired that the dobermans have an even darker eye.

I do not advise people to import dogs from Germany from anyone they do not know anything about. According to my ideas, the only sure way to be protected against fraud is to join a doberman pinscher club (if not already a member) and to have the club assist you in purchasing a specimen through the Doberman Verein of Germany from some known responsible breeders. Let the club uphold a market where dogs can be purchased from reliable people.

You should never purchase from a German dog dealer because they are not to be trusted. In this way inferior specimens of the breed will not be allowed to come to this country.

The breeders and fanciers of this country are making the same mistake today that was made by the breeders in Germany before the war and up until the last year by the breeders in Holland. Instead of having one main society that represents the interests of all, there are several specialty clubs in existence, each being independent of the other, having different interests and outlooks in regard to the doberman.

One society only can bring about the further development and systematic breeding of our dog. One society only can bring about the correct judging of our breed. More than one society is harmful to the breed, and I would suggest that the societies in this country today merge as one. Only then the breed can develop as it should.

The Germans and Hollanders became wise through experience. Why should we not profit by the experiences of others?

I would suggest that owing to the size of this country (one organization cannot effectively take care of the many and widely-spread breeders) that subsidiary clubs and

state organizations to one main society be formed in the different sections of the country.

For instance, there could be a New England States' society, a middle west society, a far west society, and a southern society. The middle west for example could be composed of Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Ohio, and Indiana. Besides this, there should be smaller divisions founded wherever there are enough doberman fanciers. The state societies could hold their own meetings, say twice

CH. MUGSY V. D. ROBINSON, OWNED BY E. J. ROBINSON, 313 GRAND AVENUE, MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN. SEE PAGE SIXTY-ONE FOR CRITICAL REVIEW

a year, at which time delegates from the smaller divisions could attend.

They in turn could have their delegates attend at the general meeting of the main society once a year. This would help the sectional organizations and they could assist the main organization. In this way all important problems could be discussed at the yearly general meeting.

In unity there is strength and only through unity can we succeed!

*CHAPTER NINE*

# Critical Review and Photographs of Leading Dobermans of America

THE DOGS ILLUSTRATED in this book are the best representative types of the breed. Each one has his own superiorities, and various bloodlines are combined in them.

The following description of each individual dog should add to one's knowledge of the breed and should furnish a general survey of all the good material in this country, which if properly used for breeding, will bring only the best results.

*Benno v. Burgholz*

German red-tan sieger of 1922 and winner of many first prizes. He has all the points that can be expected of a stud dog. Compact body, very deep chest and correct height. For these points he is indebted to his father, sieger of 1921, Salto vom Rottal of Bavarian bloodlines. The Bavarian dogs brought tight compact bodies and deep chests to the breed. Benno triumphed over thirty-one competitiors in the 1922 sieger show, the strongest competition in reds ever held. Benno is very valuable for breeding. See page twelve for photograph.

*Red Roof Rowdy*

Black-tan. A son of Lord von der Hortsburg, out of Bella von Stolzenberg, is probably the best American-bred champion. At a glance you can tell who his sire was. In height, color, markings and bones, he is a worthy model and should be of great value to the breed. This dog should be used by the breeders here as a model. He is a winner of many prizes. See page fourteen for photograph.

*Centa v. Rinkenbuhl*

Red-tan. She has the strong showy body of her father, Bruno v. Friedewald. Strong bones, well-muscled in all

parts of the body, of the right height and type, and very valuable as a brood bitch. She was red champion of Germany for 1921 at thirteen months of age. Her litters should show only the best. See page sixteen for photograph.

*Falko v. d. Sternallee*

Red-tan. The only doberman in America who holds the sieger title of Czechoslovakia. He has won many first prizes in Germany and is a prominent dog. Through his father, Zeus von Parthengrund, who is one of the best red sires of the present time, and who has the power of transmitting to his offspring, he inherits pure Saxony blood out of one line which makes him very valuable in line-breeding. See page eighteen for photograph.

*Hans v. d. Sternallee*

Black-tan. American champion. Is the product of two prominent dogs, namely—Troll v. d. Blankenburg and siegerin 1921 Meta v. Ostersee. From his parents he has a combination of north and south German blood. This combination has proven itself very valuable for breeding and as a result you will see the excellent get that Hans produces. Hans has the right male type, size and male expression and will most certainly produce good offspring. See page twenty for photograph.

*Lord v. d. Hortsburg*

The best Edelblut v. Jaegerhof offspring. He has what is seldom found in any other male and that is the great power of transmitting to his offspring which he inherited from his father and grandfather, Prinz Modern. He is a product of inbreeding (inbred to Prinz Modern), and that is the reason for his great power of transmitting to his offspring. His body, color, bones, size and type are ideal. This dog should be used by the breeders often, for his value as a sire is unestimable. See page twenty-two for photograph.

*Motte v. Friedewald*

Black-tan. Most noted offspring of Lord v. d. Horts-

burg. The only female in America that has won the "Zuchtwander" prize of the D. V. By virtue of this prize she has won over the best noted dogs. This prize is only given to one dog at the sieger show and is in reality best of breed. See page twenty-five for photograph.

*Bella v. Stolzenberg*

Black-tan. Personifies the correct type of bitch from her wonderful body lines. Head, neck, the backline, fore- and hindquarters are not to be surpassed. Her ancestors are pillars of the breed—for instance, Moritz von Burgwall, Troll v. d. Blankenburg, etc. See page twenty-seven for photograph.

*Prinz Carlo v. d. Koningstad*

Is in a class by himself. Black-tan. Of high nobility, correct size and body harmony, faultless type, outstanding character qualities; very few dogs can be compared with him. He has an unparalleled show career, and like Lord v. d. Hortsburg, has the wonderful power of transmitting to his offspring. He and Lord are the strongest supports of the breed in America. Carlo should be used as much as possible at stud. See page twenty-nine for photograph.

*Prinz Favoriet v. d. Koningstad*

Red-tan. Is one of Carlo's most noted offspring and shows us the ideal type of male. He shows up wonderfully and is like a model, so that any description is superfluous. While reading through the standard of the breed, note the picture of Favoriet, for he is as a male should be. He is of highest nobility with outstanding substance. He cannot be surpassed in head and type and many other points. See page thirty-three for photograph.

*Apollo v. Schuetzeneck*

Red-tan. Is also a son of Carlo. Whoever has seen Favoriet and Apollo must admit that Carlo sired two males that are unsurpassable. Apollo of whom we only have a head picture is practically without fault. His skeleton plan, his harmony, and male type are seldom attained. He is the

only male in this country who has won the "Zuchtwander" prize of D. V., and is the winner of two sieger shows (1923 and 1924). This has never happened before. See page thirty-five for photograph.

*Klaus v. d. Spree*

The winner of the open class of black-tan males at the sieger show in Coln 1923. He is a very good sire. He triumphed over Lux v. d. Blackenburg, one of the best males at the present time. Through this you can see of what high quality he is. His sire is Burschel von Simmenau, a dog who has rendered inestimable services to the breed. Klaus is recommended highly for breeding. See page thirty-seven for photograph.

*Dyno v. Wiesengrund*

Black-tan. A son of the noted Troll v. d. Blankenburg, out of the wonderful bitch, Lea v. Weisenfels. Dyno has sired offspring worthy of his antecedents. He is of high nobility, coupled with correct height, good breast and very good type. For the breed he is a valuable sire. See page thirty-nine for photograph.

*Edel v. d. Sporthof*

Black-tan. Also a son of Prinz Carlo, out of the excellent bitch, Bena v. Sevira. Is male through and through, of the right height, type and substance. Very good bloodlines. Connected with Holland blood through his father, with most valuable German blood. For reasons of his bloodlines he should produce very good offspring. See page forty-two for photograph.

*Genso v. Nibelungenhort*

Black-tan. Has high nobility, correct height, with ideal deep black coat and uncommonly deep red markings. Should be valuable in breeding to females who lack in nobility and coat. His father, Brummer Hochwart, a son of Lord v. d. Hortsburg, and his mother, Bona v. d. Residenz, are very typical representatives of the breed. See page forty-three for photograph.

*Elfrieda v. d. Koningstad*

Black-tan. Daughter of Carlo. Grand champion of 1924 of the Doberman Pinscher Fanciers' Association of America. She is a Holland-bred product. She shows up outstandingly, and one could not wish for a better bitch. Head, expression, carriage, neck and backline are unsurpassable. Correct angulation of fore- and hindquarters. She is an exceedingly valuable brood bitch. See page forty-five for photograph.

*Angola v. Grammont*

Red-tan, whose head was already described. Also a Holland product, out of Undine v. Grammont, sired by Rival's Adonis. She is a female of international fame. Is one of the greatest doberman bitches ever born. In Dortmund in 1922 she won best of all breeds with twelve hundred and fifty dogs entered. She was acclaimed by judges at this show as the greatest doberman shown in thirty years, and it is doubtful whether such a prominent bitch will ever be bred again. She is the mother of Favoriet, Elfrieda, and other prominent Konigstad dogs. See page forty-nine for photograph.

*Asta v. Hindendorf*

Red and tan reserve grand champion of the Doberman Pinscher Fanciers' Association of America in 1924. A daughter of Zeus v. Parthengrund and the excellent siegerin Asta v. Starkenberg. From her sire's side she has Saxony blood and from the dam's side she carries the blood of Prinz Modern. Although she is six years of age, she has the appearance of a fresh and unused two year old. Very good size and bones, wonderful coat and markings, and of the type we are striving for. She will bring many a good litter. See page fifty-three for photograph.

*Mugsy v. d. Robinson*

Red-tan daughter of Amor v. Siegelsberg and Bona v. d. Residenz. Shows all good points required in a brood bitch. In bones, legs and feet she is ideal. Wonderful

angulation in fore- and hindquarters. She is the first American-bred champion bitch. She will certainly bring good offspring from her mating to Klaus v. d. Spree. See page fifty-six for photograph.

*Freya v. Siegelberg*

Red-tan. American champion, out of Dietlinde von Murrtal, sired by sieger 1921, Harras von Osterstee. She

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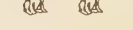

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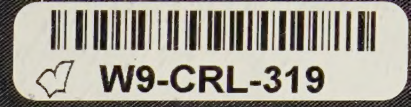
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